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OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Rulemaking Regarding Broadband Infrastructure Deployment and to Support Service Providers in the State of California	Rulemaking 20-09-001 (Filed September 10, 2020)

COMMENTS OF NEXT CENTURY CITIES ON PHASE II-B ASSIGNED ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE'S RULING

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I. Introduction

Next Century Cities ("NCC") respectfully submits these comments in response to the California Public Utilities Commission's ("CPUC" or "Commission") inquiry into whether Internet service providers ("ISP") are providing equitable service offerings within the communities they serve.[1]

Local officials and community leaders across the state, including NCC's 32 member municipalities in California, have recognized disparities between local broadband availability and state and federal maps as they undertake studies aimed at improving information about who has access and who does not. All too often, their research shows that people who are Indigenous, Black, Latinx, surviving on low incomes, older than 65, and living with disabilities disproportionately lack the tools and services they need to get online.

Historical redlining practices have broad and far-reaching implications for California residents today. The same communities that have long been subject to predatory and racially discriminatory housing and lending laws, policies, and practices[2] also continue to face obstacles to equal education and healthcare access. Digital equity has increasingly become an issue that demands redress.

Reliable, affordable Internet access could provide multifarious economic, educational, and health opportunities for communities that have been disadvantaged for decades. Unfortunately, many of those same communities lack equitable broadband access and remain excluded from critical resources, many of which have migrated exclusively online.

One of several measures to correct digital redlining is empowering local leaders to hold providers accountable for serving an entire community instead of only the most affluent or densely populated areas. Too often, states and the federal government strip localities of bargaining power and tools that could provide a meaningful check on providers' broadband deployment. Local entities are uniquely positioned to oversee equitable digital infrastructure

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[1] California Public Utilities Commission, Assigned Administrative Law Judge's Ruling, Rulemaking 20-09-001 (May 28, 2021), https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Efile/G000/M385/K618/385618661.PDF.

[2] *See e.g.*, Pl. Compl. and Demand for Jury Trial, *City of Oakland v. Wells Fargo* (2015), https://www.oaklandcityattorney.org/PDFS/Oakland%20v.%20Wells%20Fargo%20endorsed%20complaint%209-21-15.pdf.

investments in their communities. State resources, flexible funding, and community-centered policies can buttress communities' digital equity planning.

II. Demographic information about connectivity in California exposes digital disparities.

The Commission seeks comment on how it should investigate redlining, and specifically, what data it should consider. The studies offered by the Commission are a helpful starting place but only provide a handful of examples of a problem that is pervasive across the state.

While the studies focus only on specific communities and named providers in those communities, the problem is far more complicated and will require additional information about affordable broadband access and adoption. Overlaying broadband availability data with demographic information and historical redlining maps is a critical starting point.

A. The Commission should partner with local and Tribal leaders to verify existing datasets.

The Commission should expand this information by partnering with communities to verify existing data sets. Local governments in California echo several of the sentiments raised in the studies offered for comment. Working with communities to expand data collection and developing more granular and accurate state maps will help the Commission better understand broadband access and adoption disparities.

Local governments across California have invested in studies to survey community needs. Cities such as Oakland with departments dedicated to race and equity have already delved deeply into baseline research and data collection on racial equity in their communities.[3] The resulting data helps to inform state and local initiatives targeted at bridging the digital divide. The Commission is also uniquely positioned to make recommendations to improve state and local data collection practices in ways that help state agencies and local governments better understand and avoid digital redlining, including specific recommendations for how to collect data through

[3] *See e.g.*, City of Oakland, Oakland Equity Indicators (2018), https://cao-94612.s3.amazonaws.com/documents/2018-Equity-Indicators-Full-Report.pdf.

the many departments that interact with and serve communities' housing needs (e.g., building inspectors, code enforcement, rent programs, affirmative litigation units, etc.).

In 2018, the Government Accountability Office released a report discussing the Federal Communications Commission's overstatement of broadband availability, which included insights from Tribal government leaders.[4] Most interviewees reiterated the imperative that government agencies should work with Tribal leadership to improve broadband availability information.[5] Excluding Tribal and community leaders from data collection processes has created information gaps that can only be filled with information from those who live alongside and serve their communities.

Local governments have collected their own data and developed or are developing plans targeted at addressing connectivity needs. When investigating broadband access, local governments generally ask residents directly about their experience. Information collected by the Commission could only be enhanced by these insights.

B. Some California communities are already collecting digital equity data.

In June 2021, the Long Beach City Council voted to approve the Digital Inclusion Roadmap ("Roadmap"), which found that households of color lack an Internet subscription at twice the rate of white residents.[6] The Roadmap discusses the harms associated with digital redlining and reiterates a point made in the City's Analysis and Recommendations for Improving Digital Inclusion in Long Beach:

> This trend is troubling, generally, given that competition typically suggests better quality of service and lower pricing. Even more concerning, however, is that the communities that lost at least one Broadband provider between 2015 and 2016 are predominantly African American and tend to experience high rates of poverty. Without competition, these communities are vulnerable to being forced to pay higher prices for Broadband access, while receiving poorer quality service.[7]

[4] *See generally* FCC's Data Overstate Access on Tribal Lands (2018), https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-18-630.pdf.
[5] *See id.*, 29-30.
[6] Long Beach Digital Inclusion Roadmap, 11 (June 2021), https://longbeach.gov/globalassets/ti/media-library/documents/digital-inclusion/long-beach-digital-inclusion-roadmap-final-june-2021.
[7] *Id*. at 12.

On May 26, 2020, Chula Vista became the first city in San Diego County to adopt a Digital Equity and Inclusion plan, which reveals that while broadband service is available at 98.2% of residences in Chula Vista, an estimated 11.4% of residents do not have a broadband subscription and around 4.7% of Chula Vista residents do not have a device they can use to connect to the internet.[8] The most disconnected include residents with disabilities, those experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity, job seekers, people who are low-income and unbanked, migrants and refugees, people who do not speak English, older adults, and students.[9]

When San Francisco conducted a digital equity study in 2018, the City found the most significant technology use, access, and skills gaps for residents who are low-income, senior, limited English proficient, or have a disability.[10] And when Oakland published its report, "A Case for Digital Inclusion: Systematically Bridging the Digital Divide," the City identified serious equity and inclusion gaps for accessing education, health care, the workforce, and other forms of economic development, gaps that disproportionately harm historically marginalized groups.[11]

These trends illustrate where inequities in broadband connectivity are most prevalent. The Commission is best positioned to elevate these perspectives to the state level and begin working toward a comprehensive plan to address crippling disparities.

III. The social impact of digital inequities is pervasive and relentless.

The Commission asks commenters whether the studies provide evidence of a systemic problem, whether they indicate racial or socioeconomic discrimination in California, and the resulting societal implications.

Whether intentional or unintentional, data highlight deep-rooted disparities in Internet access, which have a profound deleterious impact on disconnected communities that is compounded in the long term. As online services have become more vital than ever during the

[8] City of Chula Vista, *Chula Vista Adopts Groundbreaking Plan to Close Digital Divide* (May 26, 2020), https://www.chulavistaca.gov/Home/Components/News/News/3133/8221?arch=1.
[9] *Id*.
[10] San Francisco Digital Equity Strategic Plan, 13 (2019), https://sfmohcd.org/sites/default/files/SF_Digital_Equity_Strategic_Plan_2019.pdf.
[11] *See generally* Andrew "Pete" Peterson & Alexa Jeffress, A Case for Digital Inclusion (2020), https://cao-94612.s3.amazonaws.com/documents/A-Case-For-Digital-Inclusion.pdf.

Coronavirus ("COVID-19") pandemic, existing connectivity gaps cut off countless California residents from their schools, employers, doctors, friends, and family. Those residents continue lagging in access to high-skilled careers, civic engagement, and overall welfare.

A. Digital inequities have a far-reaching discriminatory impact.

Communities that have lacked broadband connectivity over the last two decades are at a distinct disadvantage. Without reliable home Internet access, residents who struggle with connectivity miss out on opportunities to develop digital skills, engage in online communities, or access the economic and wellness benefits available online. In turn, society misses out on innumerable voices which can offer unique ideas and perspectives.

As technology advances and becomes further entrenched in modern society, the chasm between those who have experience using online tools and those who do not will only continue to grow, producing further disparities that will be even more difficult to remedy. Notably, the loss does not only affect the disconnected household. Pervasive connectivity gaps can put a drain on the communities they call home.

B. Inequitable broadband access furthers existing disparities and excludes entire communities from economic opportunities.

Reliable home internet access impacts economic mobility, educational opportunity, access to healthcare, and so much more. In fact, Deutsche Bank concluded that "76% of Blacks and 62% of Hispanics could get shut out or be under-prepared for 86% of jobs in the US by 2045," which has a direct impact on their ability to participate in a high-skilled workforce and generate wealth.[12] Considering that California has millions of Black and Hispanic residents, that is a sobering data point accompanied by measurable economic consequences, to say nothing of the devastating loss and opportunity cost to individual people and to society as a whole of missing the talents, creativity, innovation, and human potential of those affected.

[12] Deutsche Bank, America's Racial Gap & Big Tech's Closing Window, Sept. 2020 at 1 (2020), https://www.dbresearch.com/PROD/RPS_EN-PROD/PROD0000000000511664/America%27s_Racial_Gap_%26_Big_Tech%27s_Closing_Window.pdf?undefined&realload=5a0cSGrY61iY8NjJ/T95WbmOM1Or~oXWVeZ2JVej2VisXyk46hVZ2gYGlNG7gZ5I.

Home broadband access is more important than ever for economic growth. Estimates show that 25-30% of the workforce will likely work from home multiple days a week by the end of 2021, with major employers announcing that they will not require staff to work in an office.[13] A study from the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia found a 27 percentage point gap in labor force participation and a 7 point higher unemployment rate between workers with and without a computer with high-speed Internet access in the city.[14]

With an increasing number of jobs requiring computer skills, particularly in California, it is more important than ever that students have the training they need to thrive once they graduate high school. For children living in households with an income below $25,000 a year, 12.2% of survey respondents stated that digital devices were rarely or never available for a child's distance learning, while 9.8% stated that their children did not have Internet available for schoolwork in May 2020.[15] Gaps in device and Internet access have tangible impacts on students' development. By the end of 2020, low-income students showed greater learning loss than their higher-income classmates.[16]

Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic made it clear that reliable access to the internet is crucial to community members' ability to participate in civic life. Local government open meetings, such as city council meetings, were only available online. Bridging the digital divide is vital for governments to hear the voices of their communities, and for residents to express their views about local government initiatives.

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[13] *See* Katie Lister, *Work-At-Home After Covid-19—Our Forecast*, https://globalworkplaceanalytics.com/work-at-home-after-covid-19-our-forecast (last visited June 23, 2021); Kristen Stoller, *Never Want To Go Back To The Office? Here's Where You Should Work* (Jan. 12, 2021), https://www.forbes.com/sites/kristinstoller/2021/01/31/never-want-to-go-back-to-the-office-heres-where-you-should-work/?sh=5ead55256712

[14] Alvaro Sanchez and Adam Scavette, Broadband Access, Computer Use, and Labor Market Attachment in Philadelphia (2020), https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/community-development/reports/broadband-access-computer-use-and-labor-market-attachment-in-philadelphia.pdf.

[15] Victoria Collis and Emiliana Vegas, *Unequally disconnected: Access to online learning in the US* (June 22, 2020), https://www.brookings.edu/blog/education-plus-development/2020/06/22/unequally-disconnected-access-to-online-learning-in-the-us/.

[16] Brandon Paykamian, *Data Finds Students Falling Behind in Math During Pandemic* (Feb. 12, 2021), https://www.govtech.com/education/k-12/learning-platform-data-examines-math-learning-loss-during-pandemic.html?utm_term=READ%20MORE&utm_campaign=Election%20Tech%20Vendors%20File%20%245.3B%20in%20Defamation%20Lawsuits&utm_content=email&utm_source=Act-On%20Software&utm_medium=email.

Addressing digital redlining quickly and meaningfully is a necessary step toward long-term socioeconomic equity. Doing so will increase opportunities for all California residents to get an equal education, build generational wealth, improve health outcomes, participate in their own governance and local decision-making, and more.

IV. Digital redlining is intertwined with other systemic problems.

The Commission seeks comment on how it should define redlining and whether Internet speeds offered to residents should be taken into consideration. Relatedly, the Commission asks whether the higher percentages of unserved low-income communities indicate redlining or some other form of a systemic issue.

Digital redlining emerged from other de jure and de facto discriminatory practices, such as federal government agencies' "redlining" of neighborhoods that were predominantly Black, resulting in banks denying them mortgage loans based on their race loans and racially restrictive deed covenants. In the 1930's, communities in major U.S. cities were rated for lending risk based on race, ethnicity, and income status.[17] The communities deemed "high lending risk" and discriminated against by lending institutions are disproportionately people of color and residents living in low-income neighborhoods. In addition to ongoing discrimination by lending institutions, [18] these are among the same communities that persistently lack equitable access to high-speed digital infrastructure and tools to overcome barriers to adoption.

Redlining and larger systemic issues are interrelated. Most ISPs are not required to serve the entire community. That coupled with the market incentive for them to serve the areas that promise the highest return on their investments means that communities in need of broadband deployment and necessary upgrades continue to be overlooked. Across the country, numerous providers who announced that they would bring fiber to an entire community abandoned those projects after deploying service in the most lucrative areas. Meanwhile, residents and businesses located outside of providers' footprint are quoted thousands of dollars in installation costs or denied service altogether.

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[17] *See* Bruce Mitchell, *HOLC "Redlining" Maps: The Persistent Structure Of Segregation And Economic Inequality* (March 20, 2018), https://ncrc.org/holc/.
[18] *See* Pl. Compl. and Demand for Jury Trial, *City of Oakland v. Wells Fargo*.

A. Digital redlining is a concern in both urban *and* rural communities.

Though digital redlining is often viewed as an urban problem, rural and mid-sized communities are similarly impacted by disparate service offerings. A combination of geography, topography, lack of population density, and generational poverty can contribute to providers' reluctance to service unprofitable areas. Rural communities, especially agricultural communities, rely on high-speed broadband access to improve their business practices but, as a result of digital redlining, can be forced to operate on substandard connections. Even households with connections in their areas often lack access to comparable services and pay higher prices.

Community organizations and local governments are critical partners for sharing information about low-priced Internet programs.[19] Public and nonprofit entities are uniquely positioned as trusted resources for people who need help getting online. Organizations such as the Land O' Lakes American Connection Project Broadband Coalition are working with community leaders to understand the causes and impacts of rural redlining and can connect customers to necessary resources. Low-priced Internet offerings can be difficult to enroll in, offer subpar service, and are not available in all parts of the state. However, ensuring that community members are aware of available low-cost options and understand where they can find meaningful resources to help them apply for and receive low-cost benefits, if available, could provide short-term relief.

B. Inequities in broadband access and adoption are interrelated. One cannot be considered without the other.

Broadband access, or availability of the underlying infrastructure necessary for service, and broadband adoption, whether those who have access have the skills and resources needed to subscribe and use the service available, are both important considerations as the Commission investigates digital redlining.

The California Emerging Technology Fund collects annual data on broadband adoption statewide. Data released in April 2021 found that while over 90% of California households have smartphone or computer Internet connectivity at home, households earning less than $20,000 (70%), adults over 65 (77%), those who did not have a high school diploma (63%), Spanish-

[19] *See id.* at 5-6.

speaking Latinx residents (75%), and adults with disabilities (83%) continue lagging far behind.[20]

The nationwide statistics should also inform CPUC's problem-solving strategies. 15% of adults rely on a smartphone for Internet connectivity but do not have a home broadband subscription.[21] 17% of Black adults and 25% Hispanic adults disproportionately rely on smartphones for Internet connectivity.[22] Adults living in households with incomes below $50,000 are similarly disadvantaged.[23] While 27% of adults in households with incomes below $30,000 rely on smartphones alone for connectivity, that number drops to 6% for adults in households with incomes above $50,000.[24] Education is also an important indicator of connectivity.[25] 23% of adults who have a high school education or below and 19% of adults with some college rely solely on their smartphone when accessing the Internet, while only 4% of college graduates lack access through a computer or tablet.[26]

Notably, though mobile Internet provides basic connectivity, smartphone access alone is not enough to fully utilize the available online services.[27] Data throttling, small screen size, and digital literacy gaps limit capabilities and a user's experience even when smartphones are readily available.[28] Digital literacy and readiness to contribute to a digital ecosystem require practice, reliable access to a computing device, and high-speed broadband service.

Mobile-only connections provide evidence of gaps in both broadband access *and* adoption. Some people may rely only on smartphone Internet access because service is not available that meets their needs, while others may not be able to afford service or may lack the digital skills necessary to use broadband service to its fullest potential. Both perspectives are important for the

[20] *See generally* California Emerging Technology Fund, Internet Adoption and the "Digital Divide" in California (2021), https://www.cetfund.org/action-and-results/statewide-surveys/2021-2/.
[21] Pew Research Center, *Mobile Fact Sheet* (April 7, 2021), https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/fact-sheet/mobile/.
[22] *Id*.
[23] *Id*.
[24] *Id*.
[25] *Id*.
[26] *Id*.
[27] *See e.g.*, San Francisco Digital Equity Playbook, 24 (2018), https://sfmohcd.org/sites/default/files/Digital%20Equity%20Playbook%20v1.pdf.
[28] *Id*.

Commission to consider as it investigates the aggregate effect of digital redlining and how digital inequities in connectivity compromise quality of life indicators for California residents.

C. Broadband speeds are a critical component of evaluating whether service is equitable.

The Commission seeks comment on whether the Internet speeds offered to residents should be taken into consideration. Often, the same community members who do not have reliable broadband access need the fastest speeds in order to use the Internet equitably.

For example, many people with disabilities of all ages require assistive technologies, such as screen readers and relay services, which require additional bandwidth to use the Internet. As older adults age, new technologies can enable them to age in place without requiring them to move to a caretaker's home or an assisted living facility, but Internet access and training are central to harnessing the full benefits of those opportunities.[29]

Nearly 22 million seniors, or 42% of U.S. residents over age 65, do not have a home wireline broadband subscription.[30] As more professions have moved online, Internet access and digital literacy training have become critical to accessing healthcare, financial planning services, and important information. Though older Americans were hit hardest by the pandemic, gaps in digital skills training, device access, and unavailability of in-person assistance limited seniors from scheduling vaccine appointments and accessing healthcare.[31]

More than 64 million people in the United States live in multigenerational households, a number that continues to rise.[32] Asian, Hispanic, Black, and Immigrant families are most likely to live in multigenerational households.[33] Home bandwidth is often shared with all family

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[29] *See generally* Shengzhi Wang, Khalisa Bolling, Wenlin Mao, Jennifer Reichstadt, Dilip Jeste, Ho-Cheol Kim, and Camille Nebeker, Technology to Support Aging in Place: Older Adults' Perspectives (2019), https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6627975/.
[30] *See* Aging Connected, Exposing the Hidden Connectivity Crisis for Older Adults (2021), https://agingconnected.org/report/.
[31] *See* Rebecca Heilweil, *A big hurdle for older Americans trying to get vaccinated: Using the internet* (Jan. 27, 2021), https://www.vox.com/recode/22250606/older-americans-seniors-computer-literacy-skills-internet-digital-divide.
[32] D'Vera Cohn and Jeffrey S. Passel, *A record 64 million Americans live in multigenerational households* (April 5, 2018), https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/04/05/a-record-64-million-americans-live-in-multigenerational-households/.
[33] *Id*.

members. As homes across the country have transformed into spaces where several family members work, learn, and access healthcare from home, families require high-speed Internet to join virtual meetings, download materials, and use online software.

These examples show that the same people who face the greatest Internet access and adoption barriers also share an increased need for high-speed broadband. To ensure that remedies are equitable, the Commission should make broadband speeds a predominant consideration in digital redlining analysis.

V. Additional resources can help communities invest in digital infrastructure, particularly in areas that providers have refused to serve.

The Commission also asks commenters what actions it should take to ensure high-quality Internet service becomes available to previously redlined communities if it concludes that providers are engaged in digital redlining.

Local governments and community organizations are critical partners in developing equitable services that fill established connectivity voids and the requisite accountability structures. Bringing community leaders into conversations about improving connectivity enables the people most affected by digital inequities to help develop solutions that meet their needs. Moreover, the state must support local authority to hold local providers accountable.

A. Community partnerships can facilitate resource and information sharing.

The San Francisco Digital Equity Playbook includes suggestions for community organizations to help them better understand connectivity needs and work toward building digital skills and tools.[34] The Playbook highlights how community partnerships can support older adults, people living on low incomes, and people with disabilities, who are least likely to have the digital skills they need to get online.[35] Additionally, schools, libraries, and local institutions can offer digital literacy training and improve digital readiness for all residents.

[34] *See generally* San Francisco Digital Equity Playbook (2018), https://sfmohcd.org/sites/default/files/Digital%20Equity%20Playbook%20v1.pdf.
[35] *Id.*, at 2.

Digital literacy is particularly critical for residents who have been shut out from connectivity because service is not available in their area, or the cost of connecting to the network was exorbitantly expensive.

B. Local connectivity solutions can bring broadband within reach for California residents who need it most.

Each community has different needs and the proposed solutions address different segments of disconnected populations. Support from the federal and state governments has been critical to bringing these projects to fruition. Simply, investing in local broadband access and adoption programs can reduce broadband gaps.

Some communities, like Inglewood, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, have expanded connectivity to affordable housing complexes.[36] The City of Oakland rolled out a new initiative, OAKWifi, which provides free Internet access for students, seniors, job seekers, small businesses, the underserved, and unconnected.[37] Funding from federal and state agencies, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the California Advanced Services Fund, have been critical to ensuring that these projects have the resources they need to serve the people who need it most.

Still, more can be done to support communities implementing local programs. By inviting local leaders in as partners to address digital disparities, the Commission can better understand persistent gaps in broadband availability and develop solutions that meet communities' ongoing adoption needs.

In San Leandro, a public-private partnership to bring fiber to businesses in the area began as an economic development project. In the years since the program's inception, the City has also begun exploring ways to bring the 22.4% of residents who are disconnected online to engage in

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[36] *See* City of Inglewood, California, *Housing*, https://www.cityofinglewood.org/162/Housing; San Francisco Department of Technology, *Fiber to Housing*, https://tech.sfgov.org/news/fiber-housing/; Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, *HACLA Joins AT&T and HUD to Announce an Affordable Internet Plan* (Sept. 7, 2021), https://home.hacla.org/News-Notifications/ArticleID/73/HACLA-Joins-AT-T-and-HUD-to-Announce-an-Affordable-Internet-Plan.

[37] City of Oakland, *OAK WiFi: New Beginning II*, https://oakgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=966902e58939421dbb9a7eb5637c4c65 (last visited July 1, 2021).

the digital economy.[38] Connecting residents also furthers the San Leandro's Smart City strategy, enabling innovative and efficient technologies to serve the entire community.[39] Likewise, San Rafael's Canal neighborhood, though densely populated, is one of the least-served in Marin County.[40] As a result of the pandemic, the lack of broadband connectivity became a barrier to education as students could not get online to attend class.[41] The City responded by partnering with a nonprofit to expand public WiFi to homes through a mesh network offered for free.[42]

Community initiatives like these are only a few examples of the ways that California cities are seeking to fill broadband connectivity gaps left by providers. Supporting these programs and listening to local leaders' needs can help reduce inequities and expand access for California residents who have never had the opportunity to get online.

VI. Conclusion

The longstanding impacts of digital redlining are not limited to infrastructure availability alone. They have also produced disparities in whether community members can afford the services that are available in addition to whether residents have the skills and tools they need to fully use the Internet and engage in an increasingly digital society. By inviting community leaders into a meaningful dialogue on disparities, the Commission can better understand the local impact that redlining practices will continue to have far into the future. Community perspectives must be used to inform local connectivity gaps.

[38] City of San Leandro, *Fiber Optic Master Plan*, https://www.sanleandro.org/depts/it/fiber.asp.
[39] *Id*.
[40] *See generally* Letter from Shalev Netanel, Ross Ufberg, Gabrielle Daley, and Erik Stallman, Samuelson Law, Technology & Public Policy Clinic, UC Berkeley, School of Law, Counsel for Next Century Cities to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, WC Docket No. 20-445 (Feb. 22, 2021), https://nextcenturycities.org/wp-content/uploads/02.22.2021-Ex-Parte-_-Berkley-NCC-02.19.21-Meeting-with-Trent-Harkrader.FINAL_.pdf.
[41] *Id*.
[42] *Id*.

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